BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903.

NO. 34

THE TILLMAN CASE.

Judge Townsend Grants a Change of

BUCHANAN ABUSES THE PRESS.

ington County Finally James H. Tillman will be tried for

the murder of N. G. Gonzales at the county seat of Lexington, beginning the third Monday in September, unless the defense obtains another continuance. The order for the change of venue was made by Judge Town- trial can be had. send in the criminal court on Wednesday afternoon after the argument was concluded and the place announced Wednesday morning shortly after the court convened. In making the announcement the court said that he had given the matter much thought. the trial. The sheriff was ordered to have the prisoner there by the second week in September. Only the affidavits used in the change of venue proceedings were permitted to be filed, although the prosecution desired to have though the prosecution desired to have those filed also that were used in the proceedings to obtain ball before Judge Pope. We present below the arga ments of the attorneys in the case after the adidavits all had been read:

JUDGE CRAWFORD'S ARGUMENT. In the discussion of such a case as this the legal propositions should first be given. This motion for a change of venue should not be granted unless the showing is made very strong. Another proposition is that the parties who come asking for the change must have the preponderance of the evidence: if there be an equal balance then they dose their case. The rule is that the dose their case. The rule is that the defence shall establish their point by the preponderance of the evidence. The question is, is the prisoner entitled to a change of venue on account of the local prejudice? And the defendant presents in stereotyped forms afti-

Because a few of the friends of the victors another county in the circuit subscribe to a monument fund except Pickens, where there would be should it then be said that a fair trial no term of Court."

In the case of Carroll vs Carr should it then be said that a fair trial no term of Court.

In the case of the That the venue will not be changed nerely on the belief of the prisoner and his friends that he can not get a fair trial is specifically stated by Bishop. We have shown to the Court by anidavits that over one-half of the jurors drawn in this Court are from the country districts of the country; therefore, the articles published in the Record could have no effect on them; as this paper has no country circula-tion. The accused has made objection to the effect that the jury is made up of improper jurors. By the safeguards of the law this is eliminated in such a

manner that a juror who is biased can-not sit on a murder trial. The attidavits of the prisoner relate to the time when the blood of the vic tim was still on the ground, but now, after six months have claused, to say that the people still harbor the malig-nancy of vengeance—never! This peopancy of vengeance-never! This peple in the rush of other occurrence have almost forgotten this trial. The tor, and try to show that this individual has influenced the jurors of this county. All of the witnesses for the State say that a fair and impartial trial can be had. Four hundred and thirty one affidavits have declared that it there was any feeling against James H Tillman it has disappeared.

Mr. Crawford then read the letter from Col. Wille Jones, in which he says that Tillman can get a fair This is the only representative citizen who has made an affidavit for the defence," and he says that Tillman can get a fair trial now. There has been talk of violence to the accused. Why, Col. Tillman walks in and out of this Court room with as much safety as in his mother's home. The sworn statement of Senator J. Q. Marshall shows that there is as much feeling in every part of the State as is in this county. There was some feeling against Col. Tillman at the time of the

killing, but this has subsided now.
It has been shown that notwith-standing the fact that Mr. N. G. Gonzales fought the accused in his race for Governor last summer, Col. Tillman received more votes than any other referred to a conversation between candidate. The defence has presented Mr. Nelson and County Auditor W. you about fifty affidavits from citizens II. Gibbes, Mr. Gibbes had always and Legislator County who declared beautiful beautiful from the control of t you about fifty affidavits from citizens of Lexington County, who declared that a fair trial cannot be had in Richland. These people have nothing to do with the case. The defence must show beyond a doubt that a fair trial cannot be had. Must it be shown by the number of affilavits? Then we have them. By the intelligence of the adiance of the adiance. Then we have them by their ants? Then we have them by their and clerk of Court of Common and the county and the proposed and always to prosecute Tilman. These affidavits are so prejudiced for the defendant that they can have no force with the counter was soon over, though the Court. They further state that citizens of Richland have come to them saying that Tilman could not get a fair trial in this county. These affidations are not based on facts.

If forsooth under these trying circles affidation that they can have no force with the order was given to charge, the endounted that they can have no force with the counter was soon over, though the order was given to charge, the endounted are so prejudiced for the defendant that they can have no force with the counter was soon over, though the order was given to charge, the endounted that they can have no force with the order was given to charge, the endounted that they can have no force with the order was given to charge, the endounted that they can have no force with the order was given to charge.

They want to show that by a few newspaper clippings that a fair trial cannot be had. All of the preachers of Columbia have given affidavits showing that Tillman can get an impartial condition of the interestedness of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole State of South Carolina that the newspaper of the interestedness of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole state of South Carolina that the newspaper of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole state of South Carolina that the newspaper of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole state of South Carolina that the newspaper of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole state of South Carolina that the newspaper of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole state of South Carolina that the newspaper of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? Indeed it has been said throughout the whole state of South Carolina that the newspaper of the defendant be deprived of getting a fair trial here? showing. The defence wants to con- one of the officers who drew the jury-

Mr. Crawford then read the names of some twenty physicians of the county, who mingle with the masses more than any other class of citizens, all of whom say, without an exception, that the accused can get a fair trial here. To show that the prosecution had obtained the onining of all classes of citizens. say, without an exception, that there. To show that the prosecution had obtained the opinion of all classes of citizens in the county, Mr. Crawford went, over the names of the lawyers, doctors, county officers, druggists, city officials, county officers, druggists, city officials, county delegation to the Legislature, cankers, railroad men, about one hundred and fifty merchants, and the farmers, who swore that a fair trial could be had. There are only 1,300 qualified jurors. Both sides are limited in the same way in the drawing of the jury. The other side present 33 affidavits and we have 421; this makes 752 of the citizens whom Tillman would not have to fear; 351 who have nade affidavits for the defence are not prejudiced against him and the 421 who have stated specifically that a fair ever offered on the case from their pulpits. Mr. Nelson then read several cases were cited where changes of venue were given on account of newspayer prejudice.

The affidavits of Mr. A. E. and Mr. W. E. Gonzales do not deny that on editorial entitled "Only Criminals Fear a Fair Trial." This was done only to affect the minds of the people. The prosecution says that the minister of the case from their pulpits. Mr. Nelson then read several cases were cited where changes of venue were given on account of newspayer prejudice.

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The affidavits of

and had finally determined that Lexington was the proper place to hold

Mr. Crawford spoke for about one hour and a half and closed with a

not be gotten here.

We do not rely on the affidavit of the defendant, but on 350 affidavits of citizens of Richland County. The Statutes of South Carolina, in Section 2,735, allows change of venue on the following grounds:

Statistics of the local prejudice? An extraction and antipresents in stereotyped forms all-antipresents and proposed for this county. The defence has presented to you a mass of addardits, but there are some among them who are people of this county. The others belong to the migratory class; that is, the mill population. They are not people who cannot speak for Richand County and over which said Courts hall have the case of the defence. It is a more recent. The application of the change of venue. The motion must be accompanied by affidavits based on facts, not beliefs: knowledge, not opinious and beliefs.

Showing that it is insufficient to obtain of the county where such achien or presention was commenced. It is a well-known principle of law to prove the case a change on such opinious and beliefs.

The State shall have the same right to mirror, rape, hurdan classes of murder, arson, rape, hurdan to change of venue shall be granted in such cases of murder, arson, rape, hurdan to such a few polication in civil and criminal proposals of such application in civil and criminal proposals.

The State shall have the same right to mirror, rape, hurdan to change of venue. The notion of the county where such achien or presented well-nesses of a class of the such state of the such as a proposal of the

that a change of venue can be granted only when accompanied by allidavits in which facts are given. Is the jury of Richland County to be impeached before they are put on their voir dire?

While here upon very general and available of a fair saying he can receive a fair trial here. They do not allege that these gentlemen which the bill was found, the Judge expressed his willingness to transfer has carried them so far that they can-

could not be gotten in Richland County? According to the case reported in 8th New Mexico the more statements of the attorneys of the defendant should have no weight with the Court.

That the yenue will not be grateful at the case of Carroll vs Carroll vs Carroll vs Charleston and Seashore Railroad give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who made affidavits for the defence would give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who made affidavits for the defence would give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who made affidavits for the defence would give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who made affidavits for the defence would give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who made affidavits for the defence would give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who made affidavits for the defence would give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who charged in New Market. It proved a long give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who charged in New Market. It proved a long give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who charged in New Market. It proved a long give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. The four hundred and fifty men who charged in New Market. It proved a long give Jim Tillman anything but a fair trial. and the great influence of the defen Consolidated Company dant, the Consolidated Company. Against that was submitted the anidavits of none of the jurors and the the dechange of venue was ordered, the Court jury. holding that it was in the discretion of the trial Judge to order the change

on the former trial.

In the case of the State vs Jones the defendant was convicted of manslaugh-ter and sentenced to twenty four years. The case was appealed and re-ferred, and ordered to a new trial. The State moved for a change of venue and on single anidavit the change was

granted. In another unreported case Judge Kershaw granted a change of venue, in Fairfield County, on the affidavits of three citizens.

In the case of Crawford, in this

ounty, the change was granted to Kershaw County because of prejudice caused by the newspapers.

Public feeling has been so much excited here now that people are actually afraid to make affidavits on account of loging their resident profiles. ount of losing their position in variis large corporations. In the Craw ford case, although there were only ford case, although there were only ten affidavits submitted for the de-fence, Judge Watts granted the change notwithstanding the fact that seventy-eight prominent citizens of the county said that a fair trial could be

Mr. Nelson then made reference to the affidvait of Mr. F. H. Weston, who said that he was elected to the Legisla-

Mr. Nelson referred to the manner n which Judge Andrew Crawford ba read this allidavit, saying that Mr Weston was elected in hard times Mr. Nelson wanted the Court to know that these hard times referred to was the bitter light between the Tillmanites and Conservatives. Although he belonged to the latterside, he was not afraid to say that such a state of feeling existed now and that no one did more to cause this than the late editor, N. G. Gonzales.

nounder of affiliavits? Then we have them. By the intelligence of the affi-representative character; by the varied occupations? If so, then the prosecution has them.

Then we have them by their representative character; by the varied occupations? If so, then the prosecution has them.

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The solution of the state of Court of Common of Great Circuit of Courts of the State in the county are as in the circuit occupations? If so, then the prosecution occupations of the circuit occupations of the state. Mr. Gibbes being county auditor this duty devolved upon him.

tradict their statement by showing that on the Sunday after the shooting prayers were offered to spare the life of this useful citizen.

The Court saying that it was well settled that the jurors must be returned by impartial and disinterested officers of this useful citizen.

The Court saying that it was well settled that the jurors must be returned by impartial and disinterested officers whose citizents was to return the paper was a city to the court of the court saying that it was well settled that the jurors must be returned by impartial and disinterested officers whose citizents are considered to spare the life.

shooting. Every single affidavit pre-sented by the defence shows that Col. Tillman cannot get a fair trial and they also state the reason why he can

not get a fair trial.

Washington A. Glark has called Washington A. Glark has called Gonzales a martyrand Tillman an assassin. The same is true of John J. McMahan. The newspapers have prejudiced the made of these people by publishing numerous facts in regard to this case. The defence has not only made reference to these articles, but has presented these clippings to the Courts.

Mr. Justice McCall of New York, in a change of venue on the ground that the newspapers had prejudiced the minds of the people so much against the newspapers had prejudiced the minds of the people so much against

hour and a half and closed with a strong plea that the change of venue should not be granted.

COL. P. H. NELSON'S ARGUMENT.

Col. P. H. Nelson then spoke in support of the demand for a change of venue. Col. Nelson spoke in a most cloquent manner for one hour, going over the legal phrases which are involved in the case. He began by saying that by the Constitution of the State a fair and impartial trial was always willing to give the deceased edition. The strong pleast that the prisoner. These cases are cited to show how similar cases to the collect the similar cases have been treated in other States. Col. Nelson then read several similar cases to the Court, showing that changes of venue have papers are sufficient to prejudice the minds of people so much as to prevent a fair trial.

In closing Col. Nelson said that it had given him no pleasure to make the criticism of those with whom he had formerly been friends. He was always willing to give the deceased edition.

State a fair and impartial trial was guaranteed to every man, and he proposed to show that a fair trial could right and did not now want to change

MR. BELLINGER'S ARGUMENT. The next argument was that of Ex-Attorney General G. Duncan Bellin-ger. A thorough review of the case was made by this distinguished attor-ney, who began by refuting the argu-ment presented Wednesday by Col. George Johnstone for the defence. He

fiants for the defence, who swore that Tillman could get a fair trial, certain-

y would give him justice. The Gonzales brothers and James A Hoyt, who were so much attached to the dead editor, would not sit on the

At that time both sides could object to twenty men and the State could stand aside the entire venire. Since then every change in the criminal trials has been made in favor of the defendant.

experience he had never seen certified extracts of Circuit Judges' opinions referred to. They should have no weight whatever in this case. The affidavit made by Mr. John P. Thomas, in the case of Crawford, who killed Mrs. Isabeth Struct football. killed Mrs. Isabella Stuart, for change of venue, was read out in full by Gen. Bellinger. He brought out the fact, not read by Mr. Nelson, that at the time of the killing there was a great uproar in Columbia: people had assembled on the street to lynch Crawford and it was only by being protected by two military companies that his life was spared. He contrasted this to the state that existed when Mr. See Supressfully, for the Conformation of the state that existed when Mr. See Supressfully, for the Conformation. the state that existed when Mr. Gon-

zales was killed out by Mr. Nelson concerning the conversation which occurred with Mr. W. H. Gibbes, he said that the cases decided by the Court Confederate infantry. It was then were not for change of venue, but were those in which motions have been made to quash the indictment and the cadets were called into action, challenge the array of jurors on account of the illegal drawing of jurors, several casualties from random shells In the case of Sullivan, where the sheriff was just elected it would have been four years before the defendant could have gotten a trial, and in that case Judge Melver granted a change

As the law now stands two commisnecessary for a change of venue on this

Gen. Bellinger then went over the Some stress was put on the affidavit affidavits presented by the defence. of Iudge O. W. Buchanan, in which he One of the affidavits makes an intion with wonderful coolness while

[Continued on page 4.]

THRILLING STORY

From the Records of the Corps of

VIRGINIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

In the War of Southern Independ-

It is a record unexampled in his-

and twenty-five boys, under 18, participating in a sanguinary and hardrendered was so timely and effective, that it materially contributed to the recall how or when. fortunes of the day. In the month

Ridge Mountains, and one in the famous Valley of the Shenandoah, where still walked the wraith of Stonethe May previous. The gigantic conflicts of the Wilderness and Spottsylon the canvas of one of the world's greatest wars, would inevitably throw

April, had a force of about 8,000 infantry, 2,500 cavalry and three or four field batteries, and was making ready for a forward movement. To

meet him, Gen Imbodin, of the Confederate cavalry, who was in camp in Rockingham County, over seventy

and then, in the chors of some favorite

that But the battle day dawned bright and beautiful, though a terrific thunder storm came later, mingling its terrors and grandeur with the thunder of the guns. The boy battalion on their arrival were quickly in line, having been Gen. Bellinger made reference to assigned a central position so as to be the case of the State against Williams. as little exposed as possible. The assigned a central position so as to be gallant Kentuckian in command, gentle and brave, and one of the handsomest men to be found in either army, on whom had fallen the mantle, and with it the spirit, of Stonewall Jackson, looked tenderly upon the youths, called from their stulies to face a field of battle, and would fain have spared them the fiery

and commanding figure a conspicuous object on the field, Gen Breckinridge "Young gentlemen, I hope I do so that you will do your duty." And successfully for the Confederates, though stubbornly contested by the In answering the reference brought Union forces, when a terrible fire met Confederate infantry. It was then, The boys, with the agility and enthusiasm of their years, outran the veterans who were alongside of them, crossing a deep and rock gully about three hundred yards from the battery. under the concentrated fire of its six sioners can draw the jury and it is not guns, plunging through thorns and briers and over fallen logs and stumps of trees. Then they waited for the 62d Virginia regiment some two or tion with wonderful coolness while the battery was doing its deadly work a caisson and waved from it in If forsooth under these trying cir- yell of triumph from the Confeder- tude as he lay bleeding on the field

was won. The cadets, out of two killed and forty-six wounded. Gen.

Capt Henry A. Wise, one of the assistant professors, a young man not much over 20, a nephew and name sake of Gen. Wise, had fallen the command of the battalion. Capt. Wise tells how, amid the noise and excitement, a tap on the shoulder arrested his attention, and the news came from a comrade that their colonel had fallen and he, as senior, officer, must take his place. The little confusion that had arisen when Col. Shipp was carried to the rear was soon checked and Capt. Wise had his command well in hand, showing conspicuous gallantry, coolness and de-cision. When the battle was over Capt. Wise had eight bullet holes in his clothes, though he could not emember how any of them came there. And he relates that both the tory, this story of some two hundred tails of his long military coat were cut away. In the two large pockets were his pipe and tobbacco pouch, and the pipe was broken, but a piece fought battle, where the service they of it remaining. One of his fingers was temporarily injured yet he could not

And to his memory afterwards the action seemed to have occupied but a fought on the soil of Virginia. Two had been much longer. Of one thing were on the eastern side of the Blue at the end, however, he had a vivid realization-that was the need of a new pair of pats, as his own were so cut and torn. For this purpose he went over the battlefield to find what wall Jackson, dead at Chancellor-ville he lacked on the fallen forms of his erstwhile foes. He consoled himself for any impiety in "robbing the dead" with the reflection that he was taking what was no longer of any use to the lifeless wearer. Being a very tall young fellow, it, was some time be-fore he found a man of his own height, and then he discovered, as he attempted the task, what a difficult thing it is to take anything off of the rigid forms of the dead. He called a soldier to his assistance, who, in his turn, appropriated the poor man's The pants were carried to an negro washerwoman to be well boiled and "plugged" where a ball had gone through them, and then Capt. Wise had the best pair of pants in the battalion. Capt. Wise has been for many years an honored citizen of Baltimore, Md., where he is connected with the public school system, and

has made a reputation as an accomplished educator. Many touching and some amusing anecdotes are told of the boy soldier. and their prowess. Gen. Imboden relates that Col. W. G. Lincoln, of the 34th Massachusetts, was very badly wounded, and his horse having been killed, he was caught under him. In this helpless plight he refused to surrender to a cadet until the cadet threatened to run him through with his bayonet. And the incident is related by Capt. Wise, of a cadet who called to a Federal officer to surrender, and the officer, who despised his pigniy adversary, refusing to do so, battle of New Market was fought on the 15th of May. The scene of the conflict, a little village with a population of one thousand seasons of the tender-hearted youth, as he

tion of one thousand souls ness rward to help his dying to hetween the incuntains and the river; and sorry is interest.—Alterwise in Shenandoah County, its undulating fool was I," replied the other, "not to surrender!"

A small cadet, eager to show his valor, came excitedly forward to Capt. Wise with about eight or ten Federal that when a juror has been put on his voir dire and declares that his mind is umbiased that juror is perfectly competent to sit on the case.

In State vs Coleman 8 S. C., 238 it is dead opinion affidavits that the Courts of South Carolina in the case of the State vs Williams, declared, in 1823, that a change of venue was granted by the Circuit Judge, the Supreme Court saying that a change of venue can be granted by the Circuit Judge, the Supreme Court saying that a change of venue can be granted by the Circuit Judge knows one man and a Circuit Judge knows one man the day of the march. With the ardor of youth they went joyfully to the fray. One of them, ten years later, recalled the way to surrender themselves when the defence says that Mr. W. A. Clark, J. J. McMahan and W. H. State vs Williams, declared, in 1823, the supreme Court saying the can receive a fair trial here.

State vs Williams, declared, in 1823, the supreme Court saying the can receive a fair trial here. shouted and sang and whistled as they At the age of fourteen he had entered the Confederate service in a cavalry company from his native county, Fau quier. He reported to Gen. Jackson as courier before the battle of Slaugh ter's Mountain, and carried orders for him to the front. But he was so small Gen. Jackson recommended that he be admitted as a cadet in the Military Institute. At the battle of New Market it is said that a Federal officer refused to surrender to him until the brave youth showed his readiness to use the bayonet. He was soon after wards desperately wounded in the head, so that his life was despired of, and it was fully a year before he was able to return to the institute. He is now a clergyman in the diocese of his near relative, Bishop Alfred Magill Kandolph, of Southern Virginia. Among the cadets who were in the battle was the young son of the Confederate Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon. The story is told of Cadet Seddon that he was small of stature and so delicate that one of his father's Riding up to the cadet corps, just servants was employed to carry his before the engagement, his graceful gun for him on the march. Gen. Imboden had a boy brother among these little heroes who was knocked spent canister shot.

down and disabled for the time by a Among the cadets who gave up their lives at New Market, Cabell, Stanard, Jefferson and Wheelwright were especially noticeable for their nobility of character and Christian Cadet Cabell was the eldest graces. of two brothers who were in the bat talion, and his unselfish care and solibatteries, which was on elevated citude for his brother, their mother's darling, was remarked upon by his associates. On the night before the at about 2 o'clock in the day, that battle he told a comrade of his fears for the boy's safety, then went apart and prayed for his brother, his comseveral casualties from random shells. rades and himself. And on the morrow he was taken and his brother left! Jacqueline Beverley Stanard lived for sometime after receiving his mortal wound, and he sent to his mother messages of love and farewell: "Tell her," he said, "I fell where I wished to fall, lighting for my country, and I did not fight in vain. my mother 1 die with full confidence in my God; my loved ones must meet me in Heaven." And when from the battlefield the distant shout of victory fell upon his ear, a radiant smile lit up his countenance and with a fervent "Thank God" the young hero

'fell asleep.' Thomas Garland Jefferson, of the until overpowered. A cadet mounted same family as the author of the Declaration of Independence, who had received the summon to battle as to colors of the Institute, rousing a wild a banquet, displayed a Spartan forti-To two of his companions who linger-There was then a general advance ed to give him some assistance, he realong the whole line and the battle plied, pointing to the advancing line

critical point in the charge and to age and daring in assisting in the guarded by militia.

tors who had seized it, was the young est of three brothers, two of whom were in the Confederate army. Thinking to preserve their Benjamin from the fatalities of war, his parents sent him to the Institute, and he alone fell a sacrifice. Surviving until the 2d of June, he bore his sufferings with the utmost patience and heroism sending messages to his family of Christian hope and resignation.

An incident that has been classed is touching the "high water mark of American heroism" is related of one of the cadets at New Market. Lieut. Carter Berkeley, of a Confederate battery, was passing over the battle-field when he attracted by the cries of a mere lad, who, grievously wounded bimself, was apparently unconscious of his own condition in his distress over his comrade. He sat with the latter's head upon his breast and called to Lieut. Berkeley: "Sir, do called to Lieut. Berkeley: get me a doctor, for my friend is wounded." "My poor boy," replied the officer, your friend is dead, but I will get a doctor for you." They were, indeed, all worthy of their race, many of them below. many of them being of gentle lineage and bearing historic names, in the noblest meaning, the "golden youth" of the Old Dominion. And among the cadets there were representatives also of the best blood of some of the Southern States. Some years after the war a Northern man came to the Institute to enter his young son there, saying to the commandant: "Sir, I was an officer in the Union army at the battle of New Market and was a witness to the bravery of your cadets, and I resolved then that if I ever had a son he should be educated in this school of heroes!"

Among the cadets at New Market was a young Israelite, born in Richmond, Va., now the world-renowned sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel, of Rome. Italy. To him, most appropriately, was consigned the execution of the monument to his comrades, the corner-stone of which was laid the 15th of May last, and which will be unveiled June 23. It occupies a beautiful position on the parade ground of the Institute, in front of the entrance to the Jackson Memonrial Hall. At the cemetery of the Institute are the graves of the young heroes whose fame the monument commemorates.

"Sleeping, but glorious, Dead in fame's portal, Dead, but victorious; Dead, but immortal! They gave us great glory, What more could they give? They have left us a story,

A story to live."

Kate Mason Rowland.

PULLED ARMS FROM SOCKETS. Strong Man Badly Injured in Trying

· to Outpull Horses. A New York dispatch of Tuesday strong man, will be crippled for many weeks as a result of the accident at the Plattdeutscher Volksfeast at was trying to pull together almost while awaiting at the depot at Shelby, tore his arms from their sockets. It is N. C., some rowdles pelted him with

former strength. The act, which Miller attempted longed to one of the railway gangs.

If that decision holds, all employes in to two powerful horses and drag them together by sheer muscular force. Two big bre-by an employe. Many of the verdicts by an employe. Many of the verdicts

Miller strapped his hand into loops that extended to a stout harness around the horses, one on each side of him. A great crowd watched him

The crowd cheered, and the horses, frightened by the noise, started to skill of attorneys will no doubt conmove in opposite directions. The grinding of the giant's bones could be plainly heard, his face was drawn with pain until, when he could bear it no longer, he called for help. Men rushed upon the platform and stopped the

It was none too soon; for the man's arms had been pulled from sockets and the flesh broken, letting thin streams of blood course down his arms. A physician was soon with him, and after putting the dislocated bones back in place he allowed his patient to go home. Now he is unable to use either arm, and the doctors say it will be a long time before he will be well.

Buildings Destroyed.

The most spectacular demolition of ouildings in the history of the world was begun by the Pennsylvania rail-New York. Four hundred buildings, including three churches, a hospital and a charitable home, will be made one grand ruin in order to erect a mammoth station in connection with should be the case we expect to enact that road's tunnel project from New Jersey to Long Island.

A Big Map. A ten-acre map of the United States will be one of the interesting features of the St. Louis Exposition. It will be out of doors, on the ground, and paths for visitors will make the boundry lines of States. In each sec tion will be growing its chief product corn in Kansas, rice in South Corolina, etc. An exchange presumes that it will be kept padlocked to prevent any violation of the Monroe doctrine.

A special dispatch from Columbus, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says Charles Noble, a blind young man, was given a license to preach by the Columbus district conference of the Methodist church. He was left an orphan eight years ago. He entered the academy for the blind at Macon, and since leaving there has been studying hard for the ministry.

A Judge in Danger.

A special from Jackson, Ky., says Judge Cardwell, who presides over the city court there, and who fined two men brought before him on the You can do nothing for me; go to charge of firing Capt. B. J. Ewen's hundred and twenty-five lost eight the front; there is the place for you." hotel, has received notice of threaten-Cadet Wheelwright, who at the age ed assassination, and has taken up and Harris captured the following.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

The Department of Agriculture

A special dispatch from Washington to The State says scandal in the agricultural department has just been brought to the president's attention and another cabinet officer has received the presidential pronounciamento-"Get at the facts." Extensive frauds are charged in connection with the letting of government contracts for seeds. Evidence has been filed before the court of claims in the case of the New York Market Gardeners' association which so seriously reflects upon the seed distribution bureau of the agricultural department that the president could not let the matter pass unnoticed. From the evidence already produced it looks as if the government had been defrauded of large sums of money appropriated by congress for yearly "seed dispensation" as a result of the action of seed firms in violating their contracts.

The New York firm alleges that the government still owes it over \$18,000 under the contract for furnishing seed for distribution. On the face of the evidence produced it appears that the government has lost a small fortune in the transaction and the facts point to gross carelessness if nothing worse on the part of officials of the department of agriculture.

Here are the facts as developed:

For the purchase and distribution of seeds congress appropriated \$108,874,-18. Of this amount the manager of the New York Market Gardeners' association, Arthur C. Nellis, is said to have received \$90,574,36. It is the balance of \$18,000 that the association claims. In the counter allegation it is contended that Mr. Nellis violated a previous contract in 1898, but that despite this fact he received a second contract in 1900. Among the charges against the contractor are that among his seed packages were of short weight; inferior quality of seed were sent out; the cheapest kind of paper employed; shipments delayed, although the law provides a fine of \$25 for every day's delay; and that an official of the department of agriculture was interested in the machines used in the manufacture of seed their shipment was delayed until the following February. It is believed that the investigation ordered by President Roosevelt will develop scandals involving the whole question of seed contracts and the prospect is that officials in the department of agriculture will be facing the music after it has died out at the postoffice

department.

The Carolina Spartan says: "People have an idea that they can bring suit for damages against a corporation for real or fancied grievances. A man against the Seaboard Air-Line because likely that he will never regain his eggs. He got a verdict for \$4,500. The persons attacking Seawell be-North Carolina may be held responsi- at Sprink Lake Fla. Wednesday night. by an employe. Many of the verdicts law, but were not on good terms. wery horses were taken to the park against corporations are legalized Hunter was in Brooksville all them, the road employing them would as he strained every muscle of his ty hard on railroads these days. It says Hunter being under the influence damages against corporations." The Spartan is right. Corporations should e held to a strict accountability, but they should not be robbed under all sorts of pretexts.

Placiling Cornerations

To Reclaim West Virginia. The Columbia State says Gov. Hey vard has received an interesting letter from George E. Gladden, a member of the legislature of the State of West Virginia. In writing for a copy of the election laws of South Carolina, he says: "We expect to reclaim West Virginia's good old Democracy at the general election of 1904 and if we succeed we want to establish election and registration laws in order to eliminate the negro vote. This would also kill the ignorant white vote, largely Republicrn, flowing into the State because of its industrial devlopment. The coming of the element into our State is what carried it Republican. But since Republican rule is greatly on the wane we have good prospects

such laws as would hold it in line for

A Race Riot. At Wilmington, Del., a riot broke out Thursday night between whites and negroes which for a time assumed serious proportions. The arrival of a squad of police, however, quickly dispersed the participants. Two arrests years, and that the depression is were made. A gang of negroes num-bering probably two hundred who had the weight of Boston intellect, the been marching up and down Ninth street were challenged by about twenty-five white men and in the battle that followed over a hundred shots were exchanged. A squad of policemen uuder Captain Evans and Sergeant McDermot rushed to the scene and charged upon the mob. The negroes and whites scattered and fled in all directions but the police succeeded in case in Pittsylvania county, Va. Miss capturing two negroes. Several persons were wounded.

Another Lynching.

A mob of fifty masked men Thurslay morning hanged Jack Harris, negro, to the porch of a building in the suburbs of Clarendon, Ala., Harris assaulted and seriously injured

ENDS HIS LIFE.

A Doomed Negro Murderer Cheats the Ga'lows

BY TAKING POISON IN THE JAIL

Where He Was Closely Confined Awaiting the Vengeance of the

Law for His Heinous

John Brownfield, the negro who murdered Deputy Sheriff Scurry at Georgetown in September, 1900, and who was to have been hung last Friday, committed suicide in his cell on Tuesday, June 22, by taking poison. The Charleston Post correspondent says it is not known how he obtained the stuff with which he killed himself. There has been some talk of the possibility of the condemned man taking his own life and cheating the gallows, but there was little expectation of his being able to accomplish it. Brownfield made a remarkable fight to escape the gallows and carried his case to the Supreme Court of the United States. He had exhausted every resource to save his neck, when finally he took his own

life in the very shadow of the gallows.

Brownfield killed Deputy Sheriff Scurry on September 30, 1900, resisting the deputy's undertaking to arrest him in a barber shop. The killing caused great excitement and a posse went to the woods and captured Brownfield and brought him to jail. There was some talk of lynching and the negroes began to gather from the surrounding country to prevent any such proceeding, and afterwards with the purpose rescuing the prisoner from the jall. The situation became very bad and there was imminent danger of a race war, when Mayor Morgan appealed to Gov. McSweeney to order out the militia. The Georgetown companies and Major Schachte's command from Charleston were quickly brought to the scene and their presence established order and the trouble quickly subsided.

Brownfield was tried and convicted in December, 1901, and was sentenced to hang, but he appealed to the Supackets and that government inspectors allowed packages of short weight to pass unchallenged. The law required that packages be shipped early in the Supreme Court of the United States, which denied his contentions States, which denied his contentions of the United States of the of denial of constitutional rights, closing the last appeal tribunal to the murderer. On last Tuesday the negro was brought into court and finally sentenced to be hanged on Friday, 26. He asked that Mayor Morgan and three prominent citizens of Georgetown would see him and to them he appealed for influence with the Governor to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. They declined to victim's brother, G. W. Scurry. Mr. Scurry refused promptly and emphatically to raise his hand in the negro's behalf and declared that he would spend every dollar he had to bring his

A Florida Tragedy.

brother's slayer to justice.

W. B. Hunter and Mrs Cephas Elland were killed and Cephas Elland robbory. If a set of section hands Tuesday attending Court. He left should insult or attack one passing by early in the evening and instead of them, the road employing them would going directly home went to Elland's, be held liable for damages. Floods What occurred there is told by Elland, and verdicts in damage suit are pret- the only survivor of the tragedy. He looks as if damage suits could go no of whiskey, began using very profane further than that Shelby case, but and abusive language in the presence the ingenuity of the people and the of Mrs Eiland. Eiland ordered him to leave. He puled his pistol and began tinue to ferret out new causes for firing at Elland, who returned the fire. Mrs. Eiland sprang between the two while they were shooting and was instantly killed in the presence of her three little children. After emptyrng his pistol Hunter ran a short distance

and died. Eiland is badly wounded Fourteen Cents Cotton.

The Anderson correspondent of The State says the Cox Cotton mill of that city sold 100 bales of cotton last week at 14 cent per pound. The cotton was of the upland long staple variety and came from the Mississippi bottom lands. It is known as the 'Mississippi Bender." This cotton usually sells for 1 cent to 1 1-4 cents higher than the ordinary short staple-The Cox mill had more cotton or hand than was needed to run until the new crop comes in, and as a fancy price was offered it was decided to sel a part of it. The cotton was bought for 10 cents and some of it for less, so a handsome price was realized. The mill still has on hand enough cotton to carry it for Democracy. If such to run on full time until the new crop

comes in.

Boston Menaced. A new terror now menaces Boston. Somebody claims to have discovered, by scientific methods, that the city is slowly sinking to sea level. It is asserted that there has been a drop of wonder is not that the city is being mashed under, but that it has held

up so long. Knew Its Business.

When a garter snake winds itself around the leg of a young lady it is an indication that it understands its business. Such is reported to be the Eva Wright was swinging in a hammock when she discovered the reptile. It was only 15 inches long and harm-

Gins for Porto Rico.

A dispatch from Porto Rico says five cotton gins have arrived there from the United States and will be immedi-John Coburn, a white farmer, who lives about eight miles from Clarendon. to reach Puerto Rico in 40 years. The The assault was committed Sunday cotton plantations of the island now cover 11,000 acres and the acrea is be-Shipp had been struck down at a of 14 had displayed remarkable cour- his residence in his store. He will be The mob forcibly took him from the ing increased weekly. San Juan has custody of the sheriff and hanged him. been chosen as the centre of this trade.